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4 GRANITE ROW,

Sonant | yet beautiful to view Mouth of my limit thou darkest here With sat and faded leaves to stress

And here of pargle pitrois appear

Thou selemp menth' I hear thy voice ; It tells my send of other days, When but to live was to rejoice When earth was lovely to my gape Oh, visions bright—oh, blessed hours.
Where are their living reptures new?
I ask my spirit's meaned powers—
I ask my pale and levered brow!

I limb to Nature, and behold

I job to Nature, and behold
My life's dimemblents, resting round,
In base of common and of gold—
The year's dead bosses us the ground:
And slighing with the winds I feel.
While their less plannes common by,
How much their awaying times reveal
Of life and human destiny.

When Spring's delightsome moments shake They came in applyes from the West. They bere the wood-birk's molting time, They stirred the blue bake's glassy brust. Through Summer, falcting to the heat, They lingered in the focust shade; But changed and strengthened, new, they heat

in storm, o'es mountain, gles, and gints How tice times transports of the breast.
When life is dead and joy is new;
Soft as the half-year's down; meet?
And translant all as they are tree?
They stir the feaves in the bright wrenth,
Which Hope shoot her forehead twices.
This Greet's hot sight around it becatte.
Then Plenauro's tip its smile resigns.

Alto, for Time, and Doubt, and care, What gloom about our way ting Eing! Like cloude in Astorm's gorty are,

Ambeloop in derkness side by sid-

(WILLIS GATLORD CLARK

In a recent letter, Mr Cameron, Demo cratic Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, makes use of the following trathful language. We commend it to the careful perusal of every Democrat in the country.

"We have only to be true to ourselves, and we cannot fail to succeed in produring the repeal of this lane. A few months will show the want of cannot fail to succeed in procuring the repeat of this fame. A few mouths will show the want of a resident process for the city, (feeing leaders the city, feeing leaders the city, feeing leaders the city for country norchants and hers to get their recals.

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GEORGE J BYED. Manufacturer and envises the deal of the constitutions, and envisous of the prosperity of their countries will find that an reduction of the tariff will make them rich nor bring as down to their condition. They may restard our progress for a time, but no system of laws which they can force upon us will destroy the ultimate believes, Shevels, Chains, Crowbers, Books, and the less of this law, and, by greater commiss helicum, Shevels, Chains, Crowbers, Chun Drills, Bellows, Shevels, Chains, Crowbers, Chun Drills, and WK. WOOD.

SAMUEL S. and WM. WOOD.

GEORGE J BYED. Manufacturer of Porticle Wenting Deals and our Southern fellow-citizens will find that no reduction of the tariff will make them rich nor bring as down to their condition. They may restard our progress for a time, but no asystem of laws which they can force upon us will destroy the ultimate prosperity of Penasylvania. Until we can accomplish its repeal in a constitutional way, we must not be a constitutional way, we must not be a constituted with the prostration of the board of the laws for the work of the condition. They may remain the best of t them by the manufactories of the North. Has thus learned the truth of the old-fashioned De eratic doctrine, that agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the mechanic arts are mutually do pendant on each other, we may expect to see them again seting with their mutual allies of the North

or the common good. No. 42 Chatham-street.

No. 42 Chatham-street of Souff, and Has annotantly on hand a general association of Souff, and Common, on Tuesday of last week, in honor of sources multiv.

A salute of one bundred guns was fired on Bos I as Common, on Tuesday of last week, in honor of sources multiv.

"I believe," I replied, "that pass was made in on each other with ainrm. The ominous

sides below. Strangely silent snow-peaks pierce the heavens in every direction, while dark precipies lean out on every side over the aliysa. This mere path crosses and recrosses again this gorge, and often so high above it, that the roar of the mad torrent below can scarcely be heard; and finally strikes off on to the bare face of the mountain and clambers up to the summit. This is the old road in summer time. Now imagine this same gorge swept by a barricane of snow, and filled with the awful sound of the falling avalanches blending their heavy shock with the dult roar of the giant pines, that wave along the precipices, while half way up from the bottom to the Alpine top are hanging like an array of insects, fifteen thousand French soldiers; and you will appreach to some knowledge of this wintry pass, and this desperate march, but from have never been in an Alpine gorge, and stood, ave-struck, amid the mighty forms that tower away on every side around you, you can have not true conception of a scene like the one we are to describe. Rocks, going like one solid wall straight up to beaven—pinnacles shooting like charch spires above the clouds—longy ravines where the thouseless combine to reader an Alpine gorge one of the mountain, and the surge sides they strained up the accent. Now and then a whole comparing stepset of the sold from the below of the mountain and clambers where the thouseless and the mighty forms strained up to describe. It seems to study the land of the salt devouring gorge that varied buy distinct the plugge of the sold of the summary should with the expect of the summary should with the expendence of the summary and brain forever.

To noderstand the roade of the mountain, sin some sudden and ferce convolution, and the very appet of everything according to the places and worthers, amid these great exhibitions of God's power, that the heart is often attention to the provide the pass and the winty peace of the sound the winty heart of the mountain. This was not in tecturace when Mac-

Macdonald's Pass of the Splurgen.

Alone passes are the upper Rheinthal or Rhine valley, at the entrance of the dreadful define of the Via Mala, the commencement of the Splurgen pass. The cannon Macdonald's Pass of the Splurgen.

I was standing on a green Alpine pastur ago, looking off upon the Splugen Pass which cut its way through the white snow ridge that lay against the distant horizon, when my guide interrupted my musings by pointing to an aged man sitting by his cottage door. "That man," said he, "was one of Macdonaid's guides that conducted him and his army over the Splugen." He immediately became an object of great interest to me, and I went and said down by his side, and drew from him many incidents of that periluss adventure. "It was forty-three years ago," said he, "when that awkid march was made. I was then but twenty fivelyears of ago, but I remembered it as if it were but yesterday. I have made many passes in the Alps, but asser one like that. That Macdonaid was an awful man—He looked as if he wanted to fight the very Alps, and believed that snow-storms could be beaten like an army of men. guides understood too well its meaning, and gazed "I believe," I replied, "that pass was made in the winter, when even foot traveliers found it difficult." "Yes; and the wind blow, and the snow drove in our faces, and the avalanches fell as if the monatain, and howled, like an unchained demon, very Alps were coming down. The snow, too, was so thick at times, that we could not see the horses or men tou rods before or behind, while the screaming, and yelling and cursing, made it ten times worse. Why, sir, it did no good to cry take care, for no body could take care. There we were, up to our arms in snow, amid oxen, and horses, and cannon, and soldiers, and compelled to stand for hours, without getting one rod whead. Oh it was deadful to see the poor soldiers. Often I would hear an avalanche coming from above, and turn to see where it fell, when it would come thundering seed straight through it into the gulf below, carrying thirty dragoons and their horses with it in its see where it fell, when it would come thundering straight on to the army, and cut it clean in two, leaving a great gap in the lines. A few feathers with plunge. The black form of a seed and its tossing amid the show, a musket or two flying over the brink, and away went men and all into the gulf below. Oh, sir, these pour soldiers looked as if the were seen suspended for a moment in mid below. Oh, sir, these pour soldiers looked as if men they fell smong the ice and rocks below, they never would fight again—so downcast and frightened. It did no good to have courage there, for what could courage do against an avalanche!—

When God fights with man, it does us good to resist." In this manner, though not in the precise words, the old man rattled on and it was evident; bearing to such an awfal death their brave courages, refused to proceed, and turned back to contrader, refused to proceed, and turned back to contrader, refused to proceed, and turned back to the village of Spluggen. For three days the storm words, the old man rattled on and it was evident? Contrades, reliased to proceed, and turned lack to could get nothing from him except separate incident which gave life and vividaces to the whole picture. The folling of a single comrade by his side, or the strongles of a single comrade by his side, or the strongles of a single war horse, as he floundered in the mass of snow that hurried him irresistibly towards the gulf, made a more distinct improvision on him than the general movements of the army. The deep beds of snow and the walls of ice he and the peasants were compelled to cut through, were more important to him than the art der of march, or the discipline of the troops. How different is the effect produced on a powerful and a common mind by such a sense as this? One dwells on the impression made by the whole. The moral and physical grandeur surrounding it—the obstacles, and the resolution that overcome them—the savageness of nature, and the sternness that dated look it in the face; combine to make the impression be carries with him through life. The weak mind, in the face; combine to make the impression he carries with him through life. The weak mind, in the other band, never seems to reach to these generalities—never gets to the outer circle, the contains of his horse peasants followed the noble oxen these generalities—never gets to the outer circle, the contains of his horse peasants followed the noble oxen these generalities—here gets to the outer circle, the contains of his horse peasants followed being dear to onsistency to the track while on their heels marched the remnant of the company of dragoons, part of which had been borne away three days before by the avalanche. The post of danger was given them at their own request. Scarcely had they begun the discounted the part of the process of his horse day he had a convalue to the company of the post of the noble oxen these generalities—here gets to the outer circle, the contains of his horse days had been borne the part of him the convention. these generalities—never gets to the outer circle, slipped from the precipice, and with a convalsive but is occupied with details and incidents.

fling of his hoge frame, went bounding from point

but is occupied with details and incidents.

To understand this march of Macdonald over the Splagen, a fest greater by far than Bonsparte's famous passage of the St. Bernard, imagine an awful defile leading up to the height of six thousand, fice handred feel towards heaven—in summer a mere path, and in winter a mass of avalanches, and you will have some conception of the awful pass through which Macdonald determined to lead fifteen thousand men. The road follows the Rhine, here a mere rivulet, which has cut its channel deep in the mountains that rise frequently to the height of three thousand feet above it. Along the precipies that over hang this turbulent torrent, the pass passage of those savage peaks. The foot fail gave back no sound in the soft suow, and the words of command seemed smothered in the very stmospiecs that over hang this turbulent torrent, the passage. pieces that over hang this turbulent torrent, the path is cut in the solid rock, now ingging the mountain wall like a mere thread, and now shooting to a single arch over the gorge that sinks three hundred pathings of the horses and animals, as with reeking feet below. Strangely silent snow-peaks pierce the ecipices fearful cry startled the eagle on his high circuit, as

often utterly overwhelmed with the feelings that struggle in vanu for utterance.

There is now a carriage road over the Splagen, cut in sixteen zigzags along the breasts of the mountain. This was not in existence when Machandi unde the pass, and there was nothing but a bridle path going through the gorge of the Cardinal. Over such a pass was Macdonald ordered by November, just when the wintry storms are setting in with the greatest violence. Bonaparte wished Machandi to form the left wing of his army in their distance of the mountain, going sometimes at an angle of forty-five degrees, till it reaches the summit; which lying above the region of trees, summit; which lying abov Macdonald to form the left wing of his army in third made the attempt the second and third of Italy, and had therefore ordered him to attempt December, and achieved the ascent in safety, the Italy, and had therefore ordered him to attempt the passage. Macdonald, though no braver or bolder man ever lived, felt that it was a hopeless undertaking, and immediately despatched General Dumas to represent to him the insuperable obstacles in the way. Bonaparte heard him through his representations, and then replied, with his usual recklessness of other people's sufferings or death, "I will make no change in my dispositions. Return quickly, and tell Macdonald that an army can away pass in every season, where two men can place their feet."

Macdonald, of course, could do no otherwise than obey commands, and immediately commenced the necessary preparations for his desperate undertaking. It was the 20th of November, and the frequent storms had covered the entire Alps, pass and all, in one mass of yielding mow. His army

sage to be closed.

Hastening forward, he cheered up the men, and walking himself at the head of the column with a long pole in his hand, to sound the deput of the treacherous mass he was treading upon, he revived the drouping spirits of the solders. "Solders," and he, "your destinies call you into Italy; advance and conquer—first the mountains and the snow," and conquer-first the mountains and the snow, then the plains and the armies. Ashamed to see their leader hazarding his life at every step where they refused to go, the soldiers returned cheerfully to their toil, and cut their way through the solid bill of ice. But they had scarcely surmounted this obstacle, when the roice of the horricane on its march was again heard, and the next moment a march was again heard, and the next moment a cloud of driving snow obliterated every thing from their view. The path was filled up, and all traces of it swept utterly away. Amid the screams of the guides, the confused commands of the officers, and the howling of the harricane, was heard the rapid thunder-crash of avalanches as they leaped away, at the hidding of the tempest down the precipices. Then commenced again the awful struggle of the army for life. The foe they had to contend with was an outward one though not of flesh and blood. To sword-cut, bayonet-thrust, and the blaze of artillery the strong Aigine storm was alike invulneratillers the strong Alpine storm was alike invulnera-ble. On the serried column and the straggling line, it thundered with the same reckless power.— Over the long black line of soldiers, the snow lay like a winding-sheet, and the dirge seemed already chanted for the dead army. No one who has not seen an Alpine storm can imagine the reckless energy with which it rages through the mountains.— The light snow, borne aloft on its bosom, was whirled and scattered like an ocean of mist over all whirled and scattered like an ocean of mist over all things. The drifts were piled like second mountains in every direction, and seemed to form instantaneously, as if by the touch of magician's wand. The blinding lary of the tempest baffled all efforts to pierce the mystery and darkness that enveloped the bost clinging in despair to the breast of the mountain. The storm had sounded its trumpact for the beautiful to the present of deof the mountain. The storm has sounded its frum-pet for the charge, but no answering note of de-fining replied. The heroes of so many battle fields stood in still terror before this new and mightier foe. Crawding together as if proximity added to their security, the mighty column crosched and shivered to the blast that pierced their very boxes with its chilling power. But this was not all—the piercing cold and the drilling snow, and raving tempert, and concealed pit falls, leading to untrodden abysees, were not enough to complete the scene of terror. Suddenly, from the summit of the Splugen, avalanches began to fall, whose path cros-sed that of the srmy. Scaling the breast of the sed that of the strmy. Scaling the breast of the mountain with a single leap, they came with a crash on the shivering column, and bore it away to the destruction that waited beneath. Still, with undestruction that waited beneath. Still, with and daunted front and unyielding will, the bold Mac-donald struggled on in front, inspring by his example, as he never could have done by his commands, the officers and men under him. Produces the where effort second useless. The were wrought where effort seemed useless. The first avalanche, as it smote through the column, paralyzed for a moment every heart with fear; but paralyzed for a moment every heart with fear; but they soon began to be viewed like so many discharges of artifery, and the gups they made, like the gaps a discharge of grape-shot frequently made in the lines on a field of battle. Those behind closed up the rent with unfaltering courage. Hestation was death. The only hope was in advancing, and the long and stragging line flondered on in the snow, like a huge anaconda winding itself over the mountain. Once, as an avalanche cut through the ranks, bearing them away to the abyss, a young man was seen to wave an adieu to his young coursale left behind, as he disappeared over the erag. The surviving companion stept into the

time to change, a rolling, leaping, broken mass of snow burst through the thick atmosphere, and the next moment, crashed with the sound of thunder, far, far below, bearing along a part of the column to its deep, dark resting-place. On the evening of the 6th of December, the greater part of the army had passed the mountain, and the van had pushed even to Lake Como. From the 26th of November to the 6th of December, or nearly two weeks, had Macdonald been engaged in nearly two weeks, had macoustic, indominable this perilous pass. A less energetic, indominable man would have failed, and he himself had escaped utter destruction, almost by a miracle. As it was, he left between one and two hundred men in the abysses of the Splugen, who had slipped from the precipites or had been carried away by avalanches during the toilsome march. More than a hundred horses and mules had also been hursed into those untrodden abysees, to furnish food for the eagle, and raven, and beasts of prey.

of the blast swept by, a rushing, as if a counter-blast, smote the ear; and before the thought had

This passage of the Splugen, by an army of fif-teen thousand men, in the dead of winter, and amid burricanes of snow and falling avalanches, stands unrivalled in the history of the world, unless the passage of the Pragel by Suwarrow be its coun-terpart. It is true, Bonsparte spoke disparagingly of it, because he wished his passage over the St. Bernard in summer time, to standy alone beside Haunibal's famous march over the same mountain. With all his greatness. Bonsparte had some misera. to have one of his generals perform a greater feat than himself, and so he deliberately lied about this achievement of Mandonald's. In his despatches to achievement of Macdonald's. In his despatches to the French government, he made it out a small affair, while he had the impudence to declare that this "match of Macdonald produced no good effect." Now one of three things is true: Bonaparte either was ignorant of his true situation, and commanded the passage of the Splugen to be made under a false alarm; or else it was a mere whim, in which his recklessness of the lives and comfort of his comparity of the Splugen to be made under a false alarm; or else it was a mere whim, in which his recklessness of the lives and comfort of his comparity of the Splugen to be made under a false hood as gross as it is mean. The truth is, Bonaparte thought posterity could be cheated as assily as his fame, he could make a flattering press say what he liked, and the world would believe it; but the tumult and false splender of his life have passed away, and men begin to acrutinize this deshigod a little more closely; and we find that his word cannot be relied on in the least, when speaking of the Cannot be relied on in the least, when speaking of the charactery as to have received the legislative sanction. But I deem the subject one of sufficient importance renewedly to claim your attention, although I can suggest no better mode of guarding against the wrong or of obtaining redress under it, than that of a chancery the French government, he made it out a small affair, while he had the impudence to declare that this "match of Macdonald produced no good effect."

Now one of three things is true: Bonsparte sither

go on, and the first that Macdonald knew, his army had turned to the right about face, and were marching back down the mountain, declaring the passage to be alread. ing his efforts to detract from the merit of this act of Macdonald, posterity will put it in its true light, and every intelligent reader of the accounts of the two passages of the St. Bernard and the Splugen, will perceive at a glance that Bonaparte's achievement is mere child's play beside that of Macdonald.

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Repre On assuming, as we now do, the guardianship of those civil interests of the State which have, for of those civil interests of the State which nave, for a short period, been entrusted to our care, it is proper that we should call distinctly to mind the nature and extent of the obligations and responsibilities which rest upon us. We are but "trustees and servants of the people." And, therefore, while we accept the trusts which they have conferred, with that unfo gued gratitude which the confidence with that unfe gued gratitude which the confidence thus reposed in us so justly demands, let us not be seduced to imagine that we are free, in the discharge of these trusts, to corsult our own personal benefit, or to be guided altogether by our own personal views and predilections. On the contrary, we should keep it clearly and constantly in view, that the offices we hold are bestowed to be executed for the benefit of those who conferred them.

It is not, however, sufficient for us merely to recognize our responsibility to the people. We should also remember that the civil privileges which we enjoy, and of which the guardianship is temporarily committed to our bands, are the gifts of a gracious and beneficent Providence: and consequently, if we are unfaithful to our trusts, we are not only treacherous to those who have confided that there we not our care, but we incur the vet

of a gracious and beneficent Providence: and consequently, if we are unfaithful to our trusts, we are not only treacherous to those who have confided their interests to our care, but we incur the yet deeper guilt of ingratitude to Heaven.

Let us then habitually regard the offices with which we have been entrusted, not only as obligating us to those who have clothed us with a brief authority, but as involving a still higher responsibility to Him who gives the privileges and blessings which we are called to guard.

During the past year we have, as a State and people, received from the Great Author of all good, renewed tokens of His beneficence, in not only preserving to us our civil privileges, but in granting to us even more than the common blessing of his Providence, in the means of personal and social enjoyment. The earth has yielded her increase in more than ordinary abundance; and our citizens have generally been prospered in their various pursuits, so that industry has every where received a large reward for her tolls. No weating sickness has visited us, but on the contrary, even more than wonted health has generally prevailed. And although the sound of war has been heard in the diswonted health has generally prevailed. And altance, yet it has not excited apprehensions for our own personal security; its desolations have not been left within our own borders, nor have its sorrows, except in a few instances, entered our dwell-Perhaps no State in the confederacy has been

characterized by greater simplicity in its legisla-tion and government, than has the State of Ver-mont. The line of policy, which the State seems to have marked out, has been to govern as little as might be consistent with the proper protection of her citizens, and the advancement of their substraher citizens, and the advancement of their substantial interests. Never turning coldly away from the claim of the humblest to be protected in the enjoyment of "him, liberty and happiness," she has yet shanned the opposite error of legislating for the benefit of individuals to the injury of multitudes, and avoided all complicated and entangling connections with private or local interests. And while she has extended her favoring smiles and fostering care to all useful enterprises calculated to promote the general good, whenever their successful prosecution required it, she has yet never sought to assume the special and exclosive guardianship even of public and common interests, when they could be adequately sustained and promoted in any other way. And this general course is one which sound young comrade left behind, as he disappeared over the crag. The surviving companion stept into the path where it had swept, and before he had crossed it, a laggard block of ice came thundering down, and bore him away to join his comrade in the gulf where his crushed form still lay throbbing. The extreme density of the atmosphere, filled as it was with snow, gave ten-fold horror to these mysterious measungers of death, as they came down the mountain declivities. A low rambling would be heard amid the pauses of the storm, and the next shrick of the blast swept by, a rushing, as if a counterway. And this general course is one which sound people at large, would, for reasons authorishly op-vious, ever dictate. Let it be our purpose, then, to conform to so wise and prudent a system of policy, and aid in perpetuating it.

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Aside from making the ordinary annual appointments, your duties for the session will probably be few. In the proper field of legislation, there is not, to my knowledge, any great and prominent measure of public interest, which will demand your attention. Modifications of existing laws may, in some cases, be required to meet new features in our condition, or to remedy original defects in past enactments. Our habits of rapid legislation of course expose to the danger of passing laws not perfectly matured. Yet this expedition in the transaction of business can scarcely be regarded as a fault, unless carried to the extreme; and this ought doubtless to be guarded against. But imperfections and errors, whether the result of haste or of changing circumstances, should of course be remedied as experience and practice bring them to light. And in the mean time, the recognized principle that laws should be as stable as the changing condition and wants of society will permit, will doubtless be kept in view, and exercise its due influence in determining the extent of our legislation.

Among the subjects which may claim your attention will perhaps be that of our system of public accounting. A confidence does not seem to be universally felt that sufficient guards have septiment of public funds, there surely can be none for it in Vermout. And it may be an appropriate subject for your inquiry, whether any further provisions are necessary for securing that ponctuality and fidelity in this branch of the public service, which the interest of the State requires.

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